FRIDAY, JUNE 11, 1880.

Amusements To-Day. Fifth Avenue Ti enter-fin Calet Opera Company Severte's Theater-Trilles. Naste & Bint's Garten-Concert Redicon Square Theatre-Had Rive.

Metropol ton Concert Hall- hineray, 10 av., and dit at
New York Aquartum—Pratica.

Ribon & Greton—Tin Call Studen.

Park Theatre-Joshua White-out-Union Square Theatre-Boresch Wallack's Theatre-Kil, the Arkentas Traveller, Windsor Theatre-Georgia Mus. 1vis.

A Well Meant Suggestion.

Our contemporary, the Herald, which sincerely desires to be right on all the questions of the day, asks us whether it can be true that James A. Gauerello has been guilty of bribe taking and perjury. To which we reply that it can be true, and is true. For further information we refer the Herald at this time to the testimony embodied in the report of the committee of the House of Representatives known as the POLAND Committee. This document constituted House Report Number 77, Fortysecond Congress, Third Session. Our inquiring contemporary will there find set forth in appalling clearness the evidence of Gen. GARFIELD's guilt on both charges.

But that report was made public more than seven years ago, and Time is merciful even to a convicted bribe taker and perjurer. People forget.

Therefore, we regard as timely and highly valuable the suggestion of the Herald that the people of 1880 be made familiar with the circumstances of Garrield's bribery by Oakes Ames, his denial under oath of the charge, his immediate and terrible conviction of perjury by the testimony of Mr. AMES and the record of his guilt partly in his own handwriting, his attempt to induce Mr. Ames to commit perjury in his behalf, and his final silence under the crushing load of cumulative evidence.

Gen. GARFIELD is now a candidate for President of the United States. It is proper that the people should have all the evidence of this case spread before them anew in the most authoritative shape, in order that they may be spared that humiliation in the eyes of nations which the Herald so fervently deprecates.

The further suggestion of our esteemed contemporary, that the demand for another investigation should come from Con. Gas-FIELD himsel, would also be eminently proper, were it not for the fact that the first investigation by Congress was exhaustive and conclusive. If there were any ground for an appeal, any room for another investigation, any way to bring one about, Gen. GARFIELD should have the benefit of the chance to which every criminal, however guilty, is entitled in the opinion of all fair-minded men.

When the Herald has refreshed its own recollection of the evidence taken by the POLAND Committee in 1872, and when it has spread forth the facts of the case for the berrefit of its readers, in its own admirably lucid and concise manner of presentation, both the Herald and the Herald's readers will see that the case was fully and fairly tried, and that the proof of gulis cannot be set aside or disputed.

An Interesting Cir cum-tance.

It would seem to have become pretty much the rule in this country that candidates for President should be taken from the lange States.

No doubt Senator EDMUNDS was the very strongest man whom the Republicans could have nominated. He would have got all the votes that any other Republican could count upon, and more besides. Why, then, was he not taken?

In answering this question, we must not forget that Mr. EDMUNDS is a man who acts for himself. He is a self-willed man, and if he were President the administration would be conducted according to his wishes. Nobody else could run him; and this would not suit those political managers who wish to stand behind the throne and hold the reality of power.

This, however, is not the great reason, as we suppose, why EDMUNDS was rejected, and a man of weak character like GARFIELD taken. EDMUNDS comes from a small State. GARFIELD from a big one. The man from a big State, who is thought to bring with him a large number of electoral votes, is much more likely to be nominated than a man from a small State.

The moral of it all is that the young man who goes West should settle in some very large State, if he wishes to be President before he dies.

The River and Harbor Bill.

The Conference Committee on the disputed items of the River and Harbor bill have reported as a compromise a total appropriation of \$8,929,500, and this sum has been agreed to. The promptness with which the committee adjusted their differences and arrived at harmony showed that they were determined not to let half a million dollars stand in the way, where nine millions of

public plunder were to be seized and divided. Of all the routine appropriations, this is the least urgent and the most superfluous. Nevertheless, a sum has been set apart for this purpose far surpassing any ever voted before, and four and a half times as much as an extravagant Congress apprepriated ten years ago, in the prosperous times before years since, shortly after the Democratic party obtained control of the House, the river and harbor appropriation was, without public injury, for twelve months emitted altogether; yet the monstrous amount of nine millions is now poured out. Well did Senator Mongan of Alabama, in his vain effort to reduce the expenditure to five millions, employ the following language:

"It is an acknowledged fact that there is a state of alarm in the Senate today in reference to the enormous amount of money that is involved in this bill. I appre-ciate the necessity for that alarm. * * * * Of the mil hon of pronis in Alabama who are supposed to recury appropriations or some araistines in the way of appropriations under this bill, there are probably not four thousand—no, sir, there are not three thousand—in that entire State, who will over receive per-sonally any advantage from the appropriation. They pay the taxes, they raise the mining hat when you come to divide the benefits of the appro-priation among them there are not more perhaps, than three thousand that will receive personally any setual benefit from the appropriation. * * * * I must received all the time—I cannot get the impression off my -that the money we are using for these purposes is not made by the Government of the United states; it i but made by Congress, it is not exceed by the office nment; but this money comes from the hard toil of the people, from whom it is taken by the doties and taxation to which I have may referred. In dealing wit this subject I feel all the time as if I was dealing with somebody size's money and not my own."

The advocates of this monstrous approprintlen were driven to defending it by such arguments as that the people needed at this juncture to have the public money distributed freely among them. But it so happens that several millions of dollars are still in the Treasury, already appropriated to public works of internal improvement, I was the exact bargain on that point with the

been delayed from one cause or another. Hence if it be ever possible to save millions to the Treasury on the river and harbor appropriation, and still have the usual amount of public money paid out for labor on public

works, the time is now. But the bill is on its face reckless. Its log-rolling character is shown in its division into nearly five hundred items either of present construction or of survey for future construction, thus gathering to itself a wide support. It is monstrously extravagant in its actual expenditure, and perilous in its precedent for the future.

Unjust Reflections on Men's Clothes.

We are surprised to see that our valued and discriminating contemporary, the Times, finds fault with the present fashions for men's garments. "Dress, also, needs reform," says the Times, writing during the recent very warm weather on the appropriate subject of keeping cool, "for our masculine garments, in particular, are robes of martyrdom to absurd conventionalism." And proceeding, our contemporary compares men's clothes unfavorably with the robes worn by women.

This criticism seems to us unjust to our tailors, and an undeserved reflection on the independence of their patrons. Masculine garments are unquestionably less picturesque than they were a few centuries ago, but surely they are more comfortable and more sensible. They are better than those of women, in that they permit entire freedom of movement and can be put on with far less expense of time. A man can get himself up in faultless attire at very short notice, and with comparatively little use of the mirror, whereas a woman may think it necessary to linger long before the glass.

In the days of knights and troubadours such expedition was not possible. A man of fashion two, three, four centuries ago might reasonably have been called a martyr to dress, but nowadays he is under no such bondage. The garments he wears are simpler in their construction and fewer in number, and they can be easily changed. Hence he has more time for has hess and pleasure, and to attend to what the old knights so sadly neglected; that is, the care of something else than the outside of the platter. The physician who attended the most gorgeous of French kings, and minutely recorded all his proceedings, for instance, never mentions his having taken a bath,

One advantage about man's clothes over women's is that their fashions are much less changeable. Fabrics alter, and the variety of patterns all the time grows greater; but as to cut, coats and trousers are very little different now from what they were ten years ago. The goods in a tailor's shop look familiar this summer, and the fashion plates present few novelties. An uncritical eye might not detect any change in cut, though every man must observe the constant improvement in the materials for wear. The prevailing tints are subdued and cool locking, and the patterns are very tasteful, though lively colors are often introduced, but so mixed with the grave the the effect is harmonious.

This is a reatter upon which the woollen goods ; canufacturers expend a great deal of enought, and in whose decision they have expert advice. England nowa lays lays down the laws of fashion for men as France does for women. All swells who are particular about their dress either get their clothes from England, or have them constructed after English models; and our tailors, who are unex-lied anywhere, go to school to London. Nevertheless, French clothing is much more tasteful and elegant.

That the use of the garments we wear is extending over the world, even driving out the national costume of Japan, would seem to indicate that whatever they may lack in beauty, they make up a costume which is well adapted to masculine needs. And that it certainly is. They are good clothes to work in.

What is more interesting at present to the majority of men is the moderate prices at which material for masculine wear can be obtained. Fashionable tailors keep up their high tariff, for they exact pecuniary recognition as artists; but the market is heavily stocked with domestic and imported goods, and the ready-made dealers are selling at prices which are not far from their lowest level.

So far as his garments are concerned, a man can keep up a presentable appearance even in the warmest weather, and yet be as comfortable as circumstances will allow. But, of course, in a city like New York, where we are apt to have a tropical summer, there are times when a man may wish the Hottentot fashions prevailed in this Christian community.

The rejection by a navel board of inspectors of Capt. Howeare's proposed Arctic steamship Gainare is a new departure in affairs of that sort. Usually inspection of such vessels re-sults in praise, and the rest of the story is told when a vessel unfit for her business perisins in the polar seas.

The Congressional appropriation for a monument to Gen. HERETMER is, after all, only carrying out a plan formed over a century ago. The Continental Congress, Oct. 4, 1777, passed this resolution:

"That the Governor and Council of New York be de-ted to creek a measurant, at touthental expense of the value of 2008 to the memory of the lade Brinstler auxways, who commanded his militia of Treen county, the State of New York, and was kided disking galante in decembers the interty of these States.

The amount appropriated under this year's resolution, though a good deal larger than that contemplated by the resolution of 1777, is not much greater considering the change in values, the panic of 1873. It is on record that a few , and is decidedly less than \$500 would amount to if put at interest for a hundred years.

> Mr. Bansrow of Rhode Island thinks the Government would make money, and gains more important than money, by devoting to the education of young Indians the extravagant sums now spent in educating young white men at West Point to fight grown-up Indians. Mr. Banstow's opinion is shared by many persons who, like him have looked into the matter.

> If there are any distinguished Republican statesmen who feel like going fishing this summer, we dare say letters addressed to the Hon. W. A. WEEELER, Malone, N. Y., will receive prompt attention.

According to the Tribune, GARFIELD takes his new position " with equanimity, and apparently with some sense of enjoyment." GARFIELD did not display either equanimity or enjoyment when the late Oakes Ames pulled out that little pocket memorandum book,

While the House and Senate are tacking amendments to the Ute Treaty bill, it may be well for them to inquire whether the Utes have been consulted in regard to any of these alterations, or are likely to be. The chiefs, however little authority they may have had to speak for their tribe at Washington, at least agreed to a fixed bargain. It may seem to Congress that all it is necessary to do is to explain to the chiefs motions to amend, references to committee, previous question, and sundry parliamentary rules; but what are the Indians to understand of these things? We find the Senate, for example, arranging to distribute the Utes in Utah as well as in Colorado, and the House by an amondment confining them to Colorado. What

and not yet expended, these works having Indians? And is it agreed that if this bargain is changed, the Utes may withdraw any assent previously given? And are HAYES and SCHURZ to be notified that the Utes shall have that right to refuse as well as to accept the treaty, and shall in the former case be protected by the troops from any violation of their domains?

A hundred years ago rural Long Island and New Jersey preachers would have told their farming parishioners from the pulpit that the army worm was a plague sent upon them by Heaven because of their sins; and they would have believed what they said, too.

The next President of the United States may not be an Ohio man, but he will be nominated on the banks of the Ohio.

Clerical Error STOUGHTON has now made a literary error, which doubtless appears to him as of even less consequence than his old clerical error. He is convicted by a writer in the Nation of having copied from RICHARD Cospen's essay on Russia the most important portion of an article which he recently sold to the North American Review as his own original composition. It is shown that he remorselessly ravaged Conden's pamphlet, seizing whole blocks and pages as he passed along, and putting no quotation marks to indicate his seizures:

"I will only add," save the writer in the Norten, "that, after eliminating from that portion of the arbeit which is now in present. There is no which it is rectained by the second of the same to have been included to Common, the amount of orizinal work is reduced to a nonminim of about thirteen lines, scattered through the two pages, and serving mercian as an arread on which to string the posaria which the author has gathered."

No doubt the clerical error or literary plagiarism of Mr. STOUGHTON in this case is like Dis-RAELI's plagiarism of the speech on the death of the Duke of Wellington, or Coleridge's plagiarisms in the "Hymn in the Vale of Chamouni," It is doubtless the unconsciou plagiarism of genius, mistaking memory for invention.

The census takers have found many obstructors among the wealthy residents in the neighborhood of Fifth and Madison avenues, none of whom have been subjected to arrest. Thirty warrants have been issued against laboring people, and in many instances the defendants have been arrested by marshals at their homes and compelled to attend before Commissioners-to their detriment-for refusing to answer the enumerators. Yet Supervisor Adams says that the "rien and idle" people have given the most annoyance and obstruction to his enumerators, and he expresses surprise that the complaints made against them have not been acted upon. Is it the practice of the Federal law authorities to exempt the wealthy and punish only the poor?

In the Ascot races this week LORILLARD'S horses have been badly beaten. For the Prince of Warren's Stakes, Boreas finished minth in a field of twelve, and at no time distinguished himself. For the Ascot Stakes, Sly Dance was beaten 200 yards, coming in last of all. The Royal Hunt Cup, for which Parole was entered. was won yesterday by Strathern. The favorites in this last race were Ruperra, with 4 to 1 against him, and Sir Joseph, with 5 to 1 against nim, while Strathern had 25 to 1 against him,

The Rev. George A. Lockwood, paster elect of the Congregational Church of Kennebunk, in the State of Maine, has at last been installed. The first Council called by the church refused to proceed with the installation coremony, because the Rev. Mr. LOCKWOOD frankly told them that, while he believed in the doctrine of everiasting punishment, he did not know whether the wicked would live forever in conscious suffering or would be annihilated. But a second Council decided that the Ray, Mr LOCKWOOD was orthodox enough to preach to the Kennebunkers, though the ministers and deacons put on record a formal expression of their regret that he was not " so clear as could be wished" on the hell question.

Brazil's professional soldier, DE CAXIAS, who died last month at the age of 77, had a haif century of active butchery. His earlier services, forty odd years ago, were chiefly those of quelling rebellions and republican uprisings his later and more widely-known au cosses were in fighting the Argentine Confederation and Paraguay. It was the Marquis DE CAXIAS who finally overthrew Lorez, after the allies had quarrelled among themselves and the campaign was dragging. He rose to be Duke and Marshai, and held many prominent civil positions, being in some sense the Wellington of

Colored Bishop PAYNE exhorted the meamof the New York African Methodist Epis-

Conference, day before yesterday, to study natural sciences as he had done and so qualify themselves to peach White Bishops might well borrow a hint in this respect from their colored brother in the episcopate.

A Cabul writer deprecates the "scramble of the British troops out of Afghanistan, leaving not even the shadow of a settled government behind us." There was a settled government there before the British scrambled in; kaving overthrown that by a large slaughter. why make another slaughter so as to set up a new government prior to scrambling out?

In transferring across the Tagus, on Tuesday, the remains of their great explorer Vasco Da Gama, to the appointed resting place in the monastery of Belom, the Portuguese found no question raised as to the authenticity of the bones. The great Spanish navigator's remains are less free from dispute for the monks of St. Domingo are again raising a claim to their possession, in spite of the decision of the Madrid Historical Secrety against them.

Gen. HATCH, telegraphing from For-Craig, says: "Cusualties in my command should give me fifty Indian scouts-more valuable now than four times the number of recruits." The war in New Mexico is like other Indian wars. The troops able to cope with Indians are other Indians; the trustworthy method of defeating hostile reds is to lare friendly reds to find and fight them.

The twenty-four residents of Tennessee whose potitions have been rejected by the Committee on War Claims will at least have the sat isfaction of knowing that they have enused to be put upon the Congressional records an official picture of the professional claim agent. The committee, swinging from theh immediate subject, descant as follows:

"The claim agent has a wonderful methory, great fluency of specifically would be wonderful memory, great anything he can grinted accomming and controlling he can grinted a continuity and converge for members thereof that on a certain day certain Quieter masters stored were taken from them for the nee of the United States army, he can remember what was taken from each particular individual, what it was worth and that the individuals were severally and coffectively loyal to the United States.

After pursuing this strain of irony at some length, the committee reject the two dozen Tennessee claims in a lump, and declare that there are swarms of similar claims ready for a like

"The suppression or plagues has buffled the powers of prime. If this committee can forever dispuse of these of kindred claims it will have achieved what the neutre of Egypt undertook to do many centuries ago of failed. The four-and-twenty Tennesseans must feel as though their cases were definitely decided.

Another Verdict against the Elevated Railread Michael Lynch sued the Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company for \$5,000 damages for false in prisonment, and the suit was tried yesterday in the prisonment, and the suit was tried yesterday in the Kings County Socratice fourth before Justice Gooks and a King County Socratice fourth before Justice Gooks and a five of the prison of the second of the prison of the second of the second

OUGHT GARFIELD TO BE SCALPED?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Can you inform the country whether James A. Gar-field has ever been scalped? If he has not, the Republican party has an immediate duty to perform before taking any steps to elevate him to the Presidency. His hair must be lifted at once. His party, which "metes out justice to all," has pronounced that doom upon all such as he. Among the Republican campaign devices of 1876, nothing did better service nor was more constantly put to use than the apocryphal story about Hayes's reply to the committee of his Concressional district when apprised of his nomination for Congress in 1864 and asked to come home and take the stump:

"Yours received. Thanks. I have other business just ow. Any man who would leave the army at this time selectioneer for Congress or any other place ought to be scalped. Yours,

Garfield entered the army in August, 1861. In less than a year he "left the army to electioneer for Congress," he having been nominated in the Ninetsenth Ohio District. The army record shows that he was absent "on account of sickness," But the newspaper files of the period show that he was on the stump in the Ashtabula district until after the election in October. Then he returned to the army only to remain till the assembling of Congress in 1863. when he resigned for good. Now, according to Hayes and the whole army of Republican orators and newspapers four years ago; Garfield "ought to be scalped." In the very darkest period of the whole war be " left the army to electioneer for Congress." With the characteristic hypocrisy of the Republican "reformer also, he pretended that "sickness" was the cause of his absence. Union S Springpield, Mass., June 10, 1850. UNION SOLDIER.

An Investigation Demanded.

From the Herald. Our censorious contemporary, THE SUN, in the ingent article which we reprinted yesterday, congratuates the Republican party upon escaping a nomination tion. Grant for the Presidency, even at the cost of p. The allusion is to the alleged complicity of Gen. Garfield with the Credit Notilier cor reptions, and our contemporary subjoins an algorith yer paving contracts in the city of Washington during the period of "Ress Supplierd's fling," The story is an old one, and, in Petrochie's words, "tedious it were to tell and harsh to hear. It is so old that the veriest clown in the Republican National Convention cannot profess ignorance of its import. If it is true, the Republican party will not escape the full measure of responsibility. In any event it must not plead sor prise. The nomination was made with open eyes. The party was put on its guard by incessant repetitions of the standerous tale for many years. But is it true? Can it be true? That is the practical question. We reserve our own opinion until the details are probed with the thoroughness which bellis the gravity of the occasion. It is unfortunate that the candidate of any party for the first office of the republic should not be above suspicion; but since this is impossible in the case of the Republican party, as Tue Sus sarticle on Gen. Gardeld makes man lest, the next best thing will be for him upon perfect in vestigation to be proved above reproach. Such an investigation it is no less his good poncy to invite than it is duty of the resple to require. They have not closed the doors of the White House firmty against imperialis only to open them on oiled hinges to corruption.

Gen. Gardeld to Unfit to be President.

Unfortunately, Gen. Garfield is compromised the revolations of his corruption, and especially be proof that he was bribed by Oakes Ames with Union tific shares, and that he was a party to a cheating coract of the Shephord Ring, too seriously to make it poible for us to recard him assumen of pure character rom whom it might be hoped that as President his ad ministration would have a high moral tone.

From the Name-Zeitung.

The personal corruption of which the Republican andidate for President has been proved suffix, and the uplication of the candidate for Vice-President in the basest sort of machino politics, and especially the mos-nuscrapulous traffic with Tammany, do not seem to suble the Republicans very much.

The same men who would send Tilden to prison of occount of his income tax husiness and his doubtful rail-oad transactions, find it all right that darfield should be nade President, notwithstanding that as a represents tive in Congress and the Chairman of a co look bribes of abares and money and sold his official power in the mark-t.

Defeat of the Third Term.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: For a long Tue Sex predicted the mevitable overthrow of the hard-term conspiracy, and to-day, referring to it, you av "It is an event on which the American people in body may well offer up rejoicings to Heaven, and the riends of liberty and of the rights of men in all nations inder the sun should join with them in the manifesta ons of their heartfelt gratitude."

public do rejetce with the American people over the

vent. We are exceedingly glad that the third-term cor piracy is squarely overthrown: that a ascrilegious at compt at inoculating this free country with imperialism minant treservation safety, and prosperity of the Ameri-mint are of the greatest moment not only for the oil this country, but also for the whole of man-t's certain that the mere fact of the existence of orders. Under constantly serves to the ck merops of kinds in their constantly serves to the kinds of the constantly serves to the kinds of their ensembles encounterment grows their second encounterment grows the ties and rights of their second, ever warming them a mortalization flat wavendired by their reveal brother corp. 11. On the other hand, the sparsaches standard the state of their reveal brother corp. 11. On the other hand, the sparsaches state of the reveal of the middle probe of the state of their reveal of their middle probe of their states of their reveals of their middle probe of their states and their second that the state of their second that the state of their second that their second their second that their second their second at the second that contribute their second that the second that their second that the second

President cover: Hurrah, boys: hurrah; Down with the traiters, up with the Stars! It was affirmed that Gen Grant had profiled by his broowes with European and Asiatic grown begreen within Imperialist tendencies bear that out. Let him we be return for those services, to abroad and locture than on the investment of mendal profiles. For all those reasons we are with you most heartly when you say, "Thunk itod."

New York, June 9.

Brave Mrs. Kelsey.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In readng Sanday's Ses I came across the account of the sankartiord Railroad, above the town of Meriden on Friay morroung inst. I was a passenger on the Boston light express, which came so near meeting with disaster, and which would have nict with disaster, but for the heroic conduct, rare presence of mind, and ready wit of noble Mrs. Goorge K daey, who by readily procuring the lantern, winding about if the end flannel petitions, and signaling to the engineer in time to warn him of peril, iniqueationably saved the lives of ma-passengers. Such beroism deserves more than me passengers notatier, and I, for one desire to an in giving this convergence half a testimonia in recognition of her bravery and humans that will scover more to her than ne-thanks possibly could. Being unawars of the circu-stances of Mrs. Rebert I am at a less, for the minimal, device any proper mode of proving how grateful I am her as an individual traveler, but I would suggest it the major in the more of the Boston train or as me im of peril, unquestionably saved the lives of manstances of Mrs. Echer, I am at a less, for the nument, to device ally proper inche of proving how granteful am to her as an individual traveller, but I would suggest that all the intale passe ingers of that Boston train or as many of them as conveniently can meet in New York city and tale and action in the precuses as their sense of the soil gation they are under to this lady may dicks. It if that it impossible to be present in yact I will theorethy lend so the aid in my power toward switably testifying my sentences and encouraging such intended and humane actually anoths and encouraging such intended and humane actually a statistic stantage of the color passengers, under a deeper obligation to ber than any worlds can explain.

Hustisupos, Fa., June 8.

John W. Hamilton.

The Synod and the Masons.

The action of the Synod of the Reformed Church in America in refusing to take action against Free Masonry is displeasing to the delegates from the festern churches, whose classes sent memorials strongly condemning Mesonry and other eath-bound orders, and recommending excommunication of all members of such orders. After the devotional exercises at resterday's session in the First Refered Charch, in the devotion, the Rev. Wilson Mesolys offered resolution providing that a committee of six—three Massons and three suit. Massons—be appointed to investigate the true worthness of the testimony before the Syned on the subject of Fire Massons and experience the syned on the subject of Fire Massons and the resolution was tailed. A resolution was passed declaring that the Sunday newslands is the one most potent agency in the secularization of the Satboth as declaring that members of the Reformed Church should not encourage the circulation of such papers. The Syned adjourned sine die in the atternoon. strongly condemning Mesonry and other eath-bound

A Meteer in Western New York.

Oswego, N. Y., June 10,-Shortly after 12 lock, Saturday night, a sudden flash of light in the outheastern quarter of the heavens, followed by a sharp Bundreds of Generals.

To the Editor of The Bun-Sir: What will den Grant det Why, let him go to work on the canal. Didut he accept the Presidency of it through General Alast and System will den Grant der Why, let him go to work on the canal. Didut he accept the Presidency of it through General Alast and Systems will den Grant der Why, let him go to work on the Commodors amount.

General Alast and Systems we such passing over the linear of the first passing over the linear of the first passing over the first dependent of the color of

IN THE MOUNTAINS OF THE MOON.

When one looks at the moon through a powerful telescope furnished with a prism eyepiece, he seems to be suspended in mid sir and looking down upon the lunar plains and mountains from an enormous height. The falling away of the surface toward the edges of the great ball sometimes produces the sensthat is experienced in standing on the brink of a giddy precipies. If the magnifying power used is 500 diameters, the effect is about the same as if the observer were in a balloon 500 miles above the surface of the moon. Below. him lie mountains greater than Mount Blanc and Chimborazo, looking no larger than pebbles. Ancient sea bottoms are spread beneath him like smooth floors, dotted here and there with elevations that may once have been islands, and surrounded by table lands, plains, and mountain chains that show where the old sea-coast was flat and marshy, where it was full of barbors, and where it was fron-bound and perilous. Great naked plains stretch out in various directions as smooth as our prairies, and in other places there are reaches of hilly country, and then tremendous mountain masses. The great topographical features remain, as in the days when the moon was young and full of life like the earth; but the coasts are silent as the mountain peaks, the seas are empty, the fruitful soil is cone all that ancient teeming life has vanished, and the whole land is void of air. It is only the rocky skeleton of a dead world, and a picture of what our earth will be hundreds of millions of years hence. It is this last consideration—that the moon

furnishes us a sort of prophetic page wherein the earth's future can be read-which makes the study of lunar scenery only less interesting than it would be if our telescopes revealed to us cities and cultivated fields and all the evidences

of man's presence in the moon. The scenery of the moon is not only wonderful, but exceedingly beautiful, when viewed from the lofty perch that the observer with a telescope seems to occupy. This is especially true of the mountains. There being no air on those rocky heights, there is no gradation of light and the shadows are absolutely black. Therefore, night and day confront one another without any intervening twilight. If one could stand upon a lunar mountain, he might be in the full blaze of the sun on the summit, while ten feet below all would be buried in the blackest night. The scene recalls the Plague of Darkness that was sent upon Egypt when the habitations of the Israelites were filled with light, while the adjoining lands of the Egyptians were walled up in night. The effect of this sharp contrast of light and shadow in the moon is wonderfully beautiful. A chain of mountains just at the edge of the illuminated portion lies under the telescope pictured in silhouette upon the adjacent plain by the long shadows that are as sharp in outline as if cut from black paper. Yet more beautiful are the circular mountains, or craters, that are the characteristic features of lunar scenery. Some of these are forty or fifty miles in dismeter, and in the centre of the flat floor enclosed by the ring-mountain rise one or more high peaks. The effects of the light and shade among these craters are almost endless in

With a good three-inch telescope, and a little practice in the management of the magnifying powers, one may easily see all the famous mountains of the moon, and most of the strange-looking objects that have at different times been taken for fortifications, roads, and other works of man. There are a number of excellent maps of the moon, by whose aid every conspicuous object may be recognized. The point of groatest interest to the observer is the long, jagged line, called the terminator, that marks the sharp division between day and night. If you watch that line for an hour or two you will be astonished at the changes tha have taken place under your eye. You will see the sunshine creeping down the steep inner side of a ringed mountain, until the floor of th vast basin, which had before been perfectly black, looking like a nole right through the moon, is reached and lighted up, while the rocky flanks of the central peak, or cluster of peaks, come into view, and begin to cast long. spiry shadows over the crater floor. A lofty mountain, whose summit, gilded the by sunlight. has been visible for an hour, shining out of the dense obscurity that covers the region about it which is yet steeped in night, like a little island lying off a sunny coast, gradually swings into view, and the line of sunshine goes sweeping up its crargy sides, chasing the shadows, and revealing rocky spires and pre pitous gorges deeper than the valley of the Mer de Glace.

The vast, dark plains, which were formerly supposed to be real seas, but in which modern astronomers see only the bottoms of seas whose waters disappeared ages ago retain romantic names. There is the Ocean of Storms. covering a vast region in the eastern hemisphere. With its equatorial situation, and surrounded by some of the most gigantic mountains in the moon, it may have been been, before its waters were stolen away, as tempestous as its name implies. On the south of the Ocean of Storms projects a large bay of a remarkably green hue, which is called the Sea of Moisture, while on the north the ocean runs into the narrow Bay of Dew. Then there is the Sea of Showers, the inrgest of the moon's seas, or sea bottoms. Between the Sea of Showers and that brilliant portion of the moon called the Land of Hoar Frost, lies the Bay of Rainbows, which, as the celebrated observers Beer and Madler thought, furnishes the most magnificent landscape in the moon. It is surrounded by lofty, shining cliffs. In the centre of the moon are the Sea of Vapors and the Bay of Tides. In the north are Piato, or the Greater Black Lake, the Sea of Cold, and the Marsh of Sleep, the latter being remarkable for its reddish hue. In the east are the Sea of Seronity, the Sea of Tranquillity, the Sea of Fertility, the Sen of Nectar, and the dark Cristan Sea. The inst-named, judging from its unusual depressicu, was probably the deepest of all the lunar seas, although its greatest length is only about \$60 miles.

Around all these seas cluster ringed mountains, craters, and mountain ranges, whose shadows are thrown upon their level surfaces. varying in length and shape and number with every hour. The whole southern quarter of the moon is occupied by the great mountain region that has the tremendous erater Tycho for its centre. Here the amateur telescopist may spend hours among the glittering reaks. It is like looking down into the heart of the Adirondacks, with the mountains increased ten fold in magnitude and a thousand fold in number. The mountain wall that surrounds Tycho is a perfect ring fifty-four miles in diameter, and three miles high. Exactly in the centre of the great flat floor, inclosed within the ring, rises a mountain peak a mile in height that shines brilliantly in the sunlight. In a good three-inch telescope, Tycho is an object of surprising beauty and ever varying interest as the sun shine creeps up its outer wall, leaps down the terraced slope of the opposite side of the ring. and, sliding across the broad, level floor, climbs the central peak, and throws its long-pointed shadow clear across the crater. For hundreds of miles on every side of Tycho the whole surface of the moon is broken and upheaved into jagged mountain masses, in which are many peaks loftier than the highest Alps, and some that equal the mightiest of the Andes. The spectacle of the sunrise upon these mountains is magnificent beyond description.

Some of the highest mountains in the moon He along the edge of the disk, and are seen as in profile against the skr. Such are the Doer in profile against the sky. Such are the Doerfel Mountains and the Leibnits Bange south
of Tycho, which rival our Himalayas in height.
In the telescope tiney give the edge of the moon
a broken or scalloped uppearance.

These are but a few of the wonderful objects
in our satellite that are familiar to astronomers. Any one who is not an astronomer may
spend many pleasurable hours in studying
their with the and of a small telescope.

THE COST OF THE WAR.

Expenditures Given as Over Stx Billions-The Irons that Swell the Amount WASHINGTON, June 19 .- In response to the Senate resolution of March 8, offered by Mr. Rickwood, John Sherman to-day furnished to that body an elaborate statement showing the expenses of the Government" on account of the 30, 1879, inclusive," The statement exhibits the gress expendi ures, the ordinary expenditures. and the expenditures growing out of the war in all the various branches of the service, either directly or indirectly affected by the war. The grand tode see as follows: Gross expenditures, \$6.795,792,509; ordinary expenditures. grand table are as follows: Gross expenditures, \$6.795,792,509; ordinary expenditures, \$6.00,549,124; expenditures growing out of the war. \$6.187,240,885. The principal items of the war expenses are the following: Interest on the public debt, \$1.764,256,098; pay of two and three years' volunteers, \$1.040,-109,709. ing: Interest on the public debt, \$1.76s.200.25; put of two and three years volunteers \$1.000.122 rouses before of the army, \$931.417.518; clothing of the army, \$945.545,880; army transportation, \$336.701.825; purchase of horses \$136.672.423; above quartermister expanditures (in round numbers) \$320.000,000; army pending additional public sections. sions, \$407,429,193; bounties Uncluding additional bounties an ier act of 1866, \$140,281,178 and is round numbers the following: Refunded to States for war expenses, \$41,000,000; nurshase of arms for volunteers and regulars. chase of arms for volunteers and regulars, \$76,000,000; ordnance supplies, \$55,000,000; ordnance supplies, \$55,000,000; expenses of massaing and collecting internal revenue, \$113,000,000; expenses of national loans and currency, \$51,523,000; premiums, \$59,738,000.

\$59.738,000.

The war expenditures for the navy fineluling about \$74,500,000 for may and \$6,500,000 for navy pensions) aggregate about \$412,000,000. Among the other identical items of expenditures growing out of the war are \$5,243,034 for national Home for Disables Volunteers and \$88,000 for the purchase of Ford's Theatre, the scene of President Lincoin's assessination.

How Russian Pensants Killed a Witch. From the Penna Provincial Journal.

In the village of Mordovsky Parok lived a woman, Agraphena Chindaykina, known among the village population as a witch. This opinion she rather encouraged than otherwise, reading substantial profits from her allogad witcheraft. In order to keep up her dangerous reputation Agraphena, from time to time, appeared at midnight, her hair dishevelled, and in a white dress, walking in the streets and even entoring the yards of the peasants. In the night of May 3 Agraphena was discovered in the cellar of one of her neighbors. Enraged at the thought of the troubles that might onsue from her visit, he furiously assaulted her, grasping her by the hair and beating her moreflessly with a fence stake, which is popularly held to be the only effective weapon against whiches and sorcerers. The members of the family rushed out of the house, at his outery, and took an active part in the chastisemant of Agraphena. They dragged her by her hair over the ground, and inflicted numberless blows with sticks. Then the neighbors, aroused by the confusion, aupeared on the scene. In order to prevent the witch from mysteriously vanishing, the beasants tied her farmity to a pillar with old reins, which according to the enreat notions, witches are unable to loose. The husband of Agraphena and her father-in-law used their utmost efforts to pacify the villagers and to save the life of the wretched woman. But all was in vain. The enraged populace shouted. "Beat her squarrely, break her arms and legs!" And the beating was resumed with an increased ferocity. At last the loosi authorities inade their appearance and put an end to the savage work, but it was too late to save the life of Agraphena. When untied from the pillar, she fell on the ground a lifeless corpse. In the village of Mordovsky Parok lived

THE LIGHTNING FLASH.

Incidents of Beath and Bestruction by the

Lightmire fore the scalp of John Mealey of Tionesta, Pa., completely off He was kined.

A former hydre in Mellared township, Ohto was killed by habting on the 10th. He leaves a large family.

Mrs. A. G. Small of Provincetown, Mass., was rendered insensible by lightning. Her residence was damaged. In Todd Comnty, Ky. Slins Kine was instantly killed and Marion Limbery so injured that his recovery is doubtful. A little girl's face was distinctly photographed by lightning upon a window pane in Laurei, Onio, during a recent thunder slorin.

Henry Davis was killed, while working in a barn near Brown howeship, Ohio, on the 10th. The barn was also burned by the lightling stroke.

A form house belonging to J. L. Fenton, situated at Harristown I.U. was struck by lightling and three of the limits were knocked someless.

While unhitching their team, Ashbel Wells and his son of Fairview towniship, Mo, were stummed by light-ning, and one of the horses was instantly killed.

Near Lake View, W. T., a large pine tree was forn into fragments by lightning and every vestige of it entirely consumed by the fire that resulted from the stroke.

Markov Manches et al. Marion Moseley of Henry County, Georgia, tost his to al supply of fall pork and bacon by one stroke of light ling. The bogs, ten in number, were under an oak. Lightning killed a greyhound underneath a sel-house floer in Clark Conety, Kv., but left uninjured twenty-five children who were sitting at their desks.

A demolished house and the instant death of a Martin and her two children, was the work of a high stroke at Priceville, Ill., on the 10th inst. at midnigh Lightning destroyed the honse of Job Ennis, a Mer nordie, of Winnings, Manitoba, on Saturday, June i killing Ennis. His wife expired from shock on Sunday Lightning struck the harn of Jacob High, near West Jefferson, Ohio, killing Henry Davis, who had taken refuge there, and burning the building and its contents. Lightning out queer auties at Jasjer, Mich. It struck the windmill of Nathan Shumway, completely shattered the stone pump, and, following outside, killed two cattle. Edward Sevier of Murrayville, Illinois, was atruck by lightning on Sunday atternoon at Enssel's Pond, and in-stently killed. His clothes were torn from his body and his shoes thrown a great distance.

A young man named Lyers of Ottawn was struck down by lightning while watking the streets during a storm. He recovered, but one side of his face is hadly scorched and part of his clothing is burned.

As Miles B. Grippen, one of the deputy sheriffs in charge of the Billings lary, was riding to its borne at Schuyler-ville, S. Y. his horse was killed, his waron wrecked, and he made insensible by a stroke of lightning. It was too years ago when Mrs. Nesbet of Guilford, Out, was struck by heliting and threwn from the burzy in which sile was riding, but she survived to be killed by another stroke during a storm on the 10th cit. in which sile was riding, but she anytype in which sile was riding, but she anytype in which sile was riding a storn) on the lith off.

James Jackson is confined to his room, at Newark, N. J. with one side completely paralyzed by heliting. He was in the Newark Silk Mills, and first but the sheek in his right leg. It then maked to his shoulder and head in his right leg. It then maked to his shoulder and head in his right leg. It then maked to his shoulder and head in his right leg. It then maked to his shoulder and head in his right leg. It then maked to his shoulder and head in his right leg. It then maked to his shoulder and head in his right leg. It then maked to his shoulder and head in his right legs to head the should have a shou positive injury.

In Geneva, N.Y. lightning struck a barse in the month and based through this body, killing him installity. The many first the month of the mont

nassed through his body, killing him instantly. The m. Edward flurke, who was sitting hear by was a perfectly insane, and fan about crying, "Catch catch him."

The Reformed Church of Sharon, N. Y., was struck by including while the Sunday Section Association were in western the church. No one was seriously improve the lightning struck the sheeple, followed the church Shall into the Association with the church Shall into the Association which were burst little atoms. The first instance on record of the schine of a nucle by the thing occurred at Barr, even last Finder another. The bulgstand the another is a first another through the cashe made a bulg four inches in diameter through the last loven into the stables, lecturely stitute these books and a visite. The flast dia but set the last of

there and a vote. The flash did not set the langer was thought of the set of the control of the langer and the control of the langer when a frequency which were setted in their developments of the vote setted in the control of the control of the control of the vote of the langer of the langer of the langer of the control of the langer of the control of the langer of t period as sould be stawn by the Lands of a skilled artist. When it rightness struck the house of Frank B Highbor of South Bench, but, a struck to how was impred, it makes the season of South Bench, but, a struck his own was impred, it struck was seen in the lands of the struck was seen in the level of the lands of the struck of the stru

For the Bennington Monument, \$40,000. Washington, June 10.—In the Squate, on mo-

tion of Mr. Morrill (Rep., Vt.), the bill appropriating ary pattle neid of Bennington was taken un. Mr. Cockrell (Dem., Ma.) opposed such appropriations of the movies of the people.

Air Teler (lich. Co.) thought the dovernment ought to
pay its holest dahies before it put up monuments all over

is country.
Mr. Morrill said Bennington was the first Revolutionary victory, and should be commented.

All McDonard (Dem., Ind.) apposed the full. He might was to carry out her remaindations of the Continental Congress concerning managements in a systement was but he objected to relating out ascent places at earlier to the Kontineta Congress Concerning The bulk was pussed—your, 29, may, 12.

Beath of Mr. Billings.

Mr. Andrew Billings, the father-in-law of Isage W. England, died in Brooklyn on Tuesday, at the res Jane W. Emirand, died in Bricoxlyn on Tuesday, at the rea-alocite of his son, I. G. Billings, Paymester C. S. Navy, Born in New London County, Conn. in 1794. a removed with his windowed mother to Ondelda vicinty, N. Y. in 1994. On becoming of age he entered into increasing pursuits, and was uncressful. Mr. Inflams was a solider in the war of Ser and a Democrate, include of the As-months were decided in 1995. Heading a vicinity was a manufactured Discha in 1995. Heading a vicinity was a remaining were come and was Epichem a law thouse. The ment in the laminy buries ground.

Honor to Whom Honor is Duc. The Gree Pancie Superantel.

Ties puzzle that's hard to explain, And sol wit I own that I can't. Whether thanks should be rendered To Grant, who next Black

BUNBELL MR.

-A pastor at Aust'u, Texas, preached on A Tight Squeege; or, the Round Danes -In Portugal the camellia japonica is planted out doors for ornament. It grows as big as an

-The fashionable jockey, Archer, received

25,000 frames for winning the French Dorby on Beau--A man thrust his arm into a hollow log

extel a rabbit, at Americus, Ga., and was tatally bit ten by a rattleanake.

-The advocates for marriage with a deceased wite's stater in England are very actively organ-izing their ensuing compaign. They believe that the new Parliament will give the desired relief.

-During the past year thirty divers in the prart fishery of the Persian Guil lost their lives, mosof them by sharks. The value of the pearls taken in the

Persian Gulf in 1879 is estimated at \$1,500,000

—Archaeological researches in a mound near Sandedord Norway, have brought to light a box sixty feet long. It is believed to be a Viking's ship, used or piratical expeditions a thousand years ago -The father of the late Jim Fisk is trav-

lling through the West to a golden chartot, with which he exhibits his patent harness by day; and at night he pitches a big tent, in which he holds revival meetings. -An Auburn inventor has patented a car that runs on states instead of wheels, and is especially intended for elevated railroads. It runs on groover rails, and, it is claimed, with less friction than that the lournels now in use

-On the arrival of the British army is Cabul city, after the massacre of the British Emlians, there, one of the first discoveries was that of Sir Loui Cavagnari's pug dog. Altogether adrift and nunoticed his pet had safely escaped the turbulent Afghans. -The last connecting link in the route

across Australia from east to west has lately been com-pleted by a traveller from the side of Queensland. Dur ing the journey some very good country was discovored, which will be more fully explored be -Nadal was a revivalist of whom nobody in Des Moines had ever h-ard; but he was so medest in conversation, and so powerful in exhoristion; that sev-eral churches were opened to him. He got a revival un-

der way, and for weeks was a religiou

news came that he was a scamp, and he disappeared without paying his bills. -The Brassey family in England must, next to Mr. Vanderbilt, he almost the largest holders of securities, other than real estate, in the world. Their father left them over \$10,000,000 in personal property and they do not own more than \$70,000 a year real es tate. This looks as though they foresaw the depreciation that is possibly impending. -A Philadelphia private detective was

could discover nothing wrong in his conduct. Such a report, however, would have ended the job sconer that the detective desired, and so he gave accounts of imagin ary misconduct, thus leading the wate to apply for divorce. He is now under arrest. -A young woman ran wildly into a St Louis police station, and said that rats were killing three babies in a certain house. Officers were despatched a

employed by a jealous wife to watch her husband his

save the infants; but a physician, who was called in t see the woman, discovered at once that she was suffer ing from delirium tremens, as a consequence of cele briting her eighteenth birthday unwisely. -Prince Wilhelm Montenuovo, son of the sort, by her morganatic marriage with Count Neipperg and a cavalry General in the Austrian service, has b

come an inmate of a private lunatic asylum at Donling He is in his 60th year, and his malady is attributed to dissipation, which his family could not check -The Paris Figure says: "Do not wasta your orange peel, but make an incision round it midway and remove carefully in two haives. Take the two cups and place them believe downward, one on the grass and the other among the plants or vegetables. At the end of a few days you will be rid of all slugs, black or gray,

Every morning you will find that they have taken refuge under the cups of orange peel, and can be destroyed." -Howard's wife deserted him at Iola. Kan., and positively refused to return to him. He procured the services of two clergymen, who accompanied him to her father's house, where she was living, and apent an entire afternoon endervoring to effect a recen-cidation. Howard was willing to promise anything she demanded, but she stubbornly resisted all arguments, and the ministers gave up the task. That night Howard broke into the house with an axe, chopped his wife fruthfully, and would have killed her if her father had not shot him dead.

... The Europeen sportsman, mighty hunter though he be, is completely put to the blush when com-paring his meagre account of a day's shooting with the regal bags made by the Indian rajahs and prince, or even by the Peringhtes, in British India. There may be less physical exertion, and consequently less chysical improvement, in the monater battings of the hast than in our more homely and vigorous sports, but the total is something very magnificent indeed. Six tigers, thirty six buffaloes, 140 pigs, and 3,200 deer is the sum of llindoo gentleman's shooting.

-The list of the officers of high rank present at the integreat review at St. Petershurg shows a very large proportion of the amperior officers of the Russian army to be of German descent or origin. The chief of the staff of the commander of the parade was den of the first line was Baron Kaulbars; and of the six commanding officers three bore German maines, namely; Gen. Prince Oldenburg, Count Kleinmishel, and Cal. Baron Wolff. The case was the same throughout. Altogether, of forty-eight commanding officers, twenty-five

bore German names. -An almost perfect house has been lately disentembed at Pompeit. It is the best preserved at all the Roman dwellings litther to discovered. There are two for the most part marine anomals, are experially inter-esting. The freedom also, which are calculated in the wings of the building, are excellent representations of scenes from antinal life.

A drankard of Sashville, Tenn, while wild with deliring the drankard of Sashville, Tenn, while wild with deliring the drankard of Sashville, Tenn, while wild with deliring the drankard of Sashville, Tenn, while wild with deliring the Duke of Sashville and the young Early less than from the liberal principles which ever months of the laboration of the drankard of the principles which ever months of their houses had held down to their by raising the young -Lord Beaconsfield rewarded the apos-Cannit so of Londons, to the poerage under the Lord Denington. He takes this title from the Part of Nor was beld by many members of the house of Plantacent, and was granted by Hours IV, to his natural lord Hertings Since then it has a stimuled in the possessor of that family, but though their termine has been sensor, this is the first time it has given the title to any member of the family.

> .- The average age of entering the great English universities, Oxford and Cambridge, is now somewhat order than a century ago. The late Lord Westiary was a school of Corpusal feature. Dr. Ar noil and Keide were only filteen when they gained scholarships. These men were certainly remarkable on ceptions, and must not be taken as communic instances of Ocir age. It is many a year since it was at all common for students to enter below the age of seventeen. Joint son, in his "Like of Ascham," says that "Ascham took his bachelor's degree in the eighteenth year of his age. a time of life at which, it is more comof ages of entrance during the last century is ration in teresting Setween seventeen and eachbern The two Wesleys, Whitefield, Horner Walbeit, tirsy, Sichard Porson, Wordsworth. Between eighteen and numbers Parr, Southey, Landor, Horns Tooke. Between cincion and twenty-Johnson and tolliert White. On the office hand, Lord Eldon and Gibbon were just short of filests. while Lord Stowell and Blackstone were fitten.

ROSCOE TO ULYSSES. By Telegraph, June 9, 1808. You are busted, thram, busted; Elevated is your sponger, Not an opening scient you, For so touch us one last lange,

You, who did not run can never have to their meating day; At 1 Home shoulds substited "Chesne's"— Put those little shock away! But we fold at like Troons, Hiram, Donald, Logen, and myself.

How I becomed: How I spared not Promises, for threats, not pull Futile was not except other, Varing a lautices used | Acast.

Now . your charger-man on horseback.

Turn that war herse out to grass! Let not Garant Carrier exciting. Host at you, a from a unit Theire was not to wit tout did it, It was lamey General Daine. Blaine who, worsting with the pillars

Withe structure we that mare the brought it to be well and another month it.

Semant list has donorsared. You are busted, Hiram, bested; Hark, the distant rations abound The for signs, that consider you To transfer with the total

f-well, men it! and latere me. I will see your grave kept green.